

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 463.24

### SUBPART A

[Contact cooling and heating water]

Concentration used to calculate BCT effluent limitations	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	26
Oil and grease .....	29
TSS .....	19
pH .....	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

The permit authority will obtain the average process water usage flow rate for the contact cooling and heating water processes from the permittee.

### Subpart B—Cleaning Water Subcategory

#### § 463.20 Applicability; description of the cleaning water subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges of pollutants from processes in the cleaning water subcategory to waters of the United States and the introduction of such pollutants into publicly owned treatment works. Processes in the cleaning water subcategory are processes where water comes in contact with the plastic product for the purpose of cleaning the surface of the product and where water comes in contact with shaping equipment, such as molds and mandrels, that contact the plastic material for the purpose of cleaning the equipment surfaces.

#### § 463.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The “average process water usage flow rate” of a cleaning water process in liters per day is equal to the volume of process water (liters) used per year by a process divided by the number of days per year the process operates. The “average process water usage flow rate” for a plant with more than one plastics molding and forming process that uses cleaning water is the sum of the “average process water usage flow rates” for the cleaning processes.

(b) The “volume of process water used per year” is the volume of process water that flows through a cleaning process and comes in contact with the plastic product over a period of one year.

#### § 463.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the effluent limitations guidelines (*i.e.*, mass of pollutant discharged) representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available, which are calculated by multiplying the average process water usage flow rate for the cleaning water processes at a point source times the following pollutant concentrations:

### SUBPART B

[Cleaning water]

Concentration used to calculate BPT effluent limitations		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Maximum for monthly average (mg/l)
BOD <sub>5</sub> .....	49	22
Oil and grease .....	71	17
TSS .....	117	36
pH .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

The permit authority will obtain the average process water usage flow rate for the cleaning water processes from the permittee.

#### § 463.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The Agency has determined that there are insignificant quantities of toxic pollutants in cleaning process wastewaters after compliance with applicable BPT effluent limitations guidelines. Accordingly, because the BPT level of treatment provides adequate control, the Agency is establishing BAT effluent limitations guidelines equal to the BPT effluent limitations guidelines.

#### § 463.24 New source performance standards.

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve performance standards (*i.e.*, mass of pollutant discharged)